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PREPARING THE WAR GARDEN.

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union* 561.** [NON-PARTY.

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[For the opinions expressed in papers that are signed, or initialled, or signed by a pseudonym, the writers alone are responsible.]

Notes and News.

Eligible for (Civil) Service.

If 30,000 men are needed every week for our armies it is indeed time that women were allowed to take up their share of the work that otherwise will be left undone. The women are ready, as we know. Let us hope that "our authorities" will soon be ready, too.

We cannot help thinking first of the Civil Service, and we learn the numbers of "starred" young men in Government offices are comparatively small. We do not want to seem to belittle the work of these Civil servants. No doubt their work is highly important; no doubt it is done with genuine devotion by the thousands of young men employed upon it. But we do seriously and persistently maintain that at such a time of crisis, when men are needed for our armies, our Civil servants need not be the last to answer the call because outworn prejudices prevent women from taking their places. Difficult and complicated the work may be; but trained and competent women exist; we know that they can do it.

The Further Employment of Women.

It is announced that the Home Secretary has appointed a Committee to consider what steps should be taken to replace men withdrawn for military service, "by women or otherwise." Two women are members of the Committee, which also comprises representatives of the railway, steamship, and banking interests.

Wages for Women.

The announcement on October 22nd of the rates for the new women workers employed by the Government in the manufacture of munitions will give considerable satisfaction. It does not go as far as it might; it does not apply to large classes of women munition-workers, and does not even yet make quite clear the adjustments as between men's work, and boys' work, and the minimum wage; but it does establish one great and necessary principle, which will now, we hope, spread out into all trades and all employments, "Women shall be paid the time rates of the tradesmen whose work they undertake" . . . "where women are employed on piece-work they shall be paid the same piece-work prices as are customarily paid to men for the job." These are safeguards without which the eager entry of women into new trades will prove a disaster, both to women and to men. We are glad that at last the whole country, and even the Government, is realising this truth.

Saving the Future.

"The fathers of the future," said Mr. Walter Long at a meeting held at the Guildhall to open a national campaign for the welfare of mothers and infants, "are already greatly decreased in number. It therefore behoves us ten times more to do all we can to see that the lives of our women are safe, and that our children in their youngest days are protected, as far as possible, against those ailments which have made such terrible invasion amongst our children in recent years." There was room, he continued, in this field for all who would agree to put aside their own particular fads and notions, and, speaking for his Department, he promised that no officialism or red tape would be allowed to stand in the way of a successful solution of the great task.

The Rights of Mothers.

Writing in *The Daily Chronicle* on The Rights of Mothers, Dr. Saleeby points out that Dr. Newsholme's report on Maternal Mortality in Childbirth, published last week, "is one of the most serious documents ever printed, and would be one of the most ominous but for the fact that the destruction of motherhood which it discusses is so eminently preventable." The care of motherhood, he maintained, is as necessary as the care of infancy. "The sterilised milk depôt and the crèche, and various other methods of the kind, recently set up in Berlin, for instance —'so thorough and so bad,' as Mr. Benjamin Broadbent said to me the other day—are fundamentally wrong, even though they be of some use *faute de mieux*, because they tend to divorce mother and child. . . . Mothers are the natural saviours of infants. . . . We shall not save the future without the mother, or otherwise than through her."

Infant Mortality and the Status of Women.

It is just this question of the rights and importance of the mother that the Germans seem to be overlooking in their plans for increasing the population. Among the "so thorough and so bad" methods suggested by a conference of their sociologists on this question, is one for abolishing the legal age for marriage, which is at present sixteen. But immature parentage means human waste. Child marriages would inevitably mean that the already high rate of infant mortality in Germany would be greatly increased, for the children of too young parents are seldom robust, while the health of the girl mother generally suffers.

There is significance in the fact that in countries where women have the highest status the rate of infant mortality tends to be lowest. In New Zealand, Norway, and Australia, where women are enfranchised, the rate in 1912 was 51, 68, and 72 per thousand respectively. In a second group of countries where women are not yet enfranchised, but where they take an active part in political life, the rate is higher, but not nearly so high as in other countries where women have very little influence in public affairs. The rate in the United Kingdom in 1912 was 108, in Sweden 72, in Denmark 93, and in Holland 87; while Ger-

many, with all its vaunted *Kultur*, had a rate of 147, and Austria 180.

Results of Helpful Supervision.

It is only by encouraging more intelligent maternity, and by giving the mother proper care, that the best results can be obtained. In an article in *The Times* of October 26th Alderman Broadbent describes the success of an experiment which he made ten years ago, when he was Mayor of Huddersfield, in saving the lives of babies born during his term of office. Every baby born in the district was noted, and during the first year of its life "a constant, regular oversight, kindly, tactful, and, in a measure skilful, though not professional," was maintained. The mother was not set on one side, and relieved of her responsibilities; she was helped and encouraged to fulfil them as well as she was able. As a result, "out of 112 babies born, at least 97 are healthy boys and girls to-day; whereas, according to the average rate of mortality, of 112 babies born in 1905 only 84 are now alive."

"What America thinks of Votes for Women."

Under this heading, the *Literary Digest*, of New York, for October 9th, gives the results of the first comprehensive poll of the press of the United States on the question of Women's Suffrage. It is interesting to find that an overwhelming majority of editors were personally in favour of women's enfranchisement. "Out of a total of 526 replies, 391 were in the affirmative, 97 negative, and 38 undecided." The editors were also asked to report on the sentiment of the communities in which their papers circulate. The replies received show that these, too, were favourable; "although the clear yeas are not in a majority." These are the figures: Those in favour, 237; undecided, 133; negative, 156. In a long article of extraordinary interest, a survey is made of the States in which Woman's Suffrage has already been granted. Good for the State, and good for the women, is the general verdict, and one paper, *The New Republic*, of Portland, contributed the interesting observation that the suffrage promotes comradeship between husband and wife, "even when they differ."

To the Memory of Edith Cavell.

"Miss Cavell," writes one of her nurses, "was a woman of great character and personality. She was pre-eminently the right woman in the right place. Though confronted with great opposition when she first took up her position in Brussels as the head of Dr. Depage's training school for Belgian nurses in 1907—it was quite usual for the windows of her house in the Rue de la Culture (an ominous name) to be broken by the Belgian populace, who objected to the introduction of *sœurs laïgnes*, as opposed to the old system of the nuns who acted as nurses—she succeeded in overcoming this prejudice, and in firmly establishing her nursing school. She was small and slight of figure, and impressed her nurses as being a person of great ability; but at the same time she was much beloved by them."

Lady Frances Balfour asks in *The Times* that memorials to this noble woman should take the form of gifts to hospitals and nursing institutions. One tribute to her will take the form of the new nurses' home of the London Hospital. It was to have been the "Alexandra Home," but now, at Queen Alexandra's special request, it will be called the "Edith Cavell Home" instead.

Women's Work in Aeroplane Factories.

Large numbers of women are already employed in the factories on sewing aeroplane wings and other mechanical operations. But there is a pressing need for educated women with some knowledge of draughtsmanship and mathematics for other departments; also for skilled fingers and eyes trained to distinguish the difference between a tenth and a fifteenth part of an inch. Industrial labour is being taken, no doubt, through the Labour Exchanges, but educated women are also drawn from the Women's Service Bureau, 58, Victoria Street, S.W., where information as to openings or training can be obtained.

Earning the National Income.

To-day we print the second article of the series specially written for readers of The Common Cause by a financial expert. It deals with the crying need to increase our production, and the reasons why women must serve the nation in trade and industry.

Why We Must All Save.—II.*

By a Banker.

In the first of these articles the writer points out that the Government's yearly expenditure is now at the rate of £1,000,000,000 a year, and is still growing. These figures mean "a financial effort far beyond what any country in the world has ever before been asked to make." The war cannot possibly (as some people seem to imagine) be paid for out of accumulated capital, but the vast sums needed must be found out of our savings. It is necessary, therefore, to cut down our imports, our food, meat, wheat, foodstuffs of all kinds, tobacco, petrol and every luxury. To do this we must reduce our consumption of all these things, and grow and make everything we can in this country. At present, we are buying either for ourselves or our allies, from foreign nations, probably nearly £2,000,000 of goods a day more than they are buying from us. This state of things cannot go on. If we are to win the war we must be able to import larger quantities of munitions from abroad. The more gold goes out of the country to pay for other goods, the more difficult it becomes for the Government to pay for these munitions, and the greater is the amount charged for them. Already £1 of English money will only buy 18/9 of goods in the U.S.A., and unless we reduce our imports of unnecessary things, the exchange will fall still more.

I now come to what is perhaps the most essential thing of all that people should understand.

4. *We must save, because otherwise there will not be enough food, clothing, and other necessaries to go round, and because the more we spend the higher will prices be.*

I would ask you to try and get out of your head for the time being every idea about money and fix your minds on something more fundamental, *i.e.*, on what really happens both in peace and war. A nation doesn't live on "money." It lives on all the things it produces day by day and year by year, on the food it grows, the clothing it makes, on all the things, in fact, it uses. Many things it has to buy from abroad: but, as I have explained, in exchange for these it must produce other things to exchange for them.

A Nation Lives on what it Produces.

Broadly speaking, a nation lives on what it produces. Now since things are often more clearly seen, when they are in small proportions, let me suppose that England and Germany are not great nations, but that we are back in another age, when great feudal lords with great estates went to war with one another, and let me compare England to one of these great estates. This estate was one, we will suppose, with some thousands of people on it, and with land, mines, and factories. The population of the estate works at producing all the things it requires, the food, the fuel, the clothing, the implements, the buildings, and also the comforts and luxuries. And since its lord has to buy some things the estate wants from his neighbours, some of the population has also to produce things to exchange for them. Their lord now goes to war with a neighbouring lord. What happens? One large portion of the population is taken off its work of producing food, clothing, and implements, in order to go and fight, and another large section is put on to making implements of war. Obviously the amount of ordinary articles—*i.e.*, food, clothing, &c.—the remainder can produce will be very largely reduced. They cannot get them from their neighbours, because what they can now manage to produce to exchange will also be much diminished. Their neighbours may go on trading for a bit "on credit," but not for very long. It is clear that either the population of the estate must cut down their way of living very severely, or shortly they may actually begin to starve and go short of everything else they want. If they all work their hardest and use as little as ever possible of everything, they may get through.

The Vital Problem.

The problem before a nation is not different. A nation, too, must cut its coat according to its cloth. Let me repeat then the conclusions which perhaps the example given above may drive home.

(*a*) What a nation lives on is all that its citizens actually

* The first of these articles appeared in our issue of October 22nd.

produce. Nearly all that it produces is rapidly again consumed, although a certain small proportion is added to its capital stock, and so goes to increase the riches of the nation.

(*b*) If the nation is not self-sufficing, it can only, speaking broadly, obtain what it wants from other countries by sending those countries goods in exchange. If it cannot send them goods it will not be able to go on getting what it wants from them.

(*c*) When a war comes, and when millions of men have to go and fight, and millions of others are taken off their ordinary employments of producing things for the civilian population, and are put on to making munitions of war that were not made before, then obviously the amount produced and available to meet the ordinary needs of the population, or available for exchange with imports, must be smaller. If, therefore, the bulk of the population do not cut down their consumption of goods, they are certain to run short. They cannot for long make up by buying more from abroad, because they will be able to produce not more, but less, goods to exchange with foreign countries. The vital problem before this nation, as before all other nations fighting, is, therefore, the question of producing actually enough on which to keep the country going and to fight with. It may be said that we have been at war for fourteen months, and have not yet experienced a shortage, but as a matter of fact hitherto we have been living to a great extent on capital and on our accumulated stocks, and the time when we can do this is coming to an end.

The Growing Shortage.

Already prices are rising, and they are certain to rise much more. They are rising because we are getting short. They are much higher in Germany, because Germany is much shorter. The less economy among our people there is now, the greater will be the rise in prices and the greater the sufferings of the poorer classes. Let us try and reduce the matter very roughly to figures. England is supposed to produce annually goods and services of all kinds to the value of about £2,200,000,000, and to consume goods and services to the value of about £1,800,000,000, the surplus being what is added to her capital. Now since three million men have been taken off their ordinary occupations to fight, it is probable that the amount of goods and services produced is less, although to some extent the gap has been made good by the employment of unemployed men, women, and boys, and by harder work, and also by not employing nearly as much labour on the upkeep of our national plant—*i.e.*, our roads, railways, factories, &c. Let us be optimistic, however, and suppose that the total production is still £2,200,000,000. On the other hand a vast number of men, perhaps 50 per cent. of the working population, has been turned on, directly or indirectly, to make munitions of war for us or for our Allies, and therefore is taken off its normal work of producing goods for the ordinary population. In addition to that, we have also to buy for ourselves and our Allies an enormous amount of munitions abroad. These must as far as possible be paid for by the export of goods, thereby reducing the exports available to pay for our normal imports. Let us suppose that this total amount of munitions of war of all kinds comes to £1,000,000,000 a year, although it is impossible to say whether or not this is anywhere near the mark. Deducting this sum from £2,200,000,000 leaves £1,200,000,000. That is all that is available for all the needs of the civil population, and also for the usual needs in the way of food, &c., not included under "munitions" of our three million soldiers. Since the ordinary consumption of the people in normal times is put at £1,800,000,000 there would on this estimate be an annual shortage, not of money, not of something which can be created by any financial device, but of actual things to eat, drink, and use in all sorts of ways, of £600,000,000 a year, unless we can find abnormal means of paying for goods from abroad.

For a little while we may be able to meet the shortage partially in other ways as we have been meeting it hitherto, although it has not been at present so great. We can cease to use any goods in keeping up our national plant. We can go on living partly on our capital for a bit, or, in other words, we can sell our foreign securities or live on such stocks of materials as we have, or ship our gold. We may, too, manage to persuade other countries to lend us money for the time being, just as we have recently persuaded America to lend us £100,000,000. But we should indeed be foolish to rely more than we can help on this last possibility. If we can rely on ourselves, as the Germans must on themselves, then we can fail, only if we fail ourselves. If we rely on others—on nations not at war, who naturally regard only their own interests—they may fail us. It will then be too late to think of altering our whole policy and methods. If we and France and Russia and Italy rely largely on imported munitions we cannot suddenly become self-sufficient, supposing our supplies from abroad are cut off. What we have to do is to set to as a nation really to change over from peace to war conditions, which we have not yet done.

We Must Increase our Production.

First of all, we must increase our production as far as ever we can, all working their hardest. Women especially should seek work in all trades which are suitable for them. Every means must be taken whereby we may produce as much as ever we can, whether it be munitions of war, or food, or coal, or other useful things. Secondly, we must cut down our consumption of everything to the lowest possible minimum. "Business as usual" was the most fatal of all mottoes. It is no good saying it is not worth while to make sacrifices unless everyone does so, or that the effect will only be small, or that such a great revolution in our national habits cannot be made. It is the duty of everyone to do it. The effect will be enormous. A revolution in our national habits can be made. Let us learn what is good from our foes. Germany has already made that revolution. Germany is not nearly so rich a nation per head of the population as we are. While we spend £40 per head of man, woman, and child in this country, the Germans in peace times spend only about £23 per head, or, in other words, about £17 a year less for every individual in the whole country, and that notwithstanding that the cost of living is higher in Germany than here. If we could reduce our standard of life here to what the German standard of life is we should save not much less than £1,000,000,000 a year.

We Must Reduce our Scale of Living.

We cannot reduce our scale of living to the German if we tried, because our whole basis is different. But it is clear they are much more economical than we are, and that there is a very large margin of possible economy in our case. And it is this lower standard of life that Germany is now still further enormously cutting down. Not only has she sent a much larger proportion of her male population into the field, but she is probably producing quite as many munitions of war, if not more, and she can buy from outside very few of the necessities that she lacks. It seems likely that she is cutting down her already low standard of life probably one-third to one-half, or enormously below anything that we are doing in this country. Germany, therefore, is already suffering from a great shortage. She is feeling the pinch in many directions, and prices are enormously higher than in this country. Nevertheless, notwithstanding our advantages, we shall certainly follow in the same direction if we go on in our present wasteful manner of living. Our Government is now spending not far off 2s. per head for every 1s. spent by Germany, and on the top of this our whole people is dissipating its resources at a far greater speed than is the German people.

For there Will Not be Enough to go Round.

5. *We must save, because everything we spend unnecessarily will add to the difficulties of the poorer classes.*

I have pointed out that at the present rate we must certainly be faced by a shortage of many things. That is bound, whatever steps are taken, to send prices higher and higher. They are already quickly mounting up. That means great suffering and perhaps great discontent. All who buy any ordinary articles of consumption, which they do not absolutely need—food, clothing, coal, petrol, oil, woollen, cotton, or leather goods, &c.—will be adding to the suffering of the poorer classes. *It makes no difference whether he or she can afford it or not.* What matters is that for the nation at large there will not be enough to go round. Therefore cut off every superfluity. An enormous part of a nation's normal expenditure is on superfluities, which can at a pinch be dispensed with.

(To be continued.)

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

Leaving for Salonika.

The Girton and Newnham Unit left Troyes for Marseilles on October 13th. They had a splendid send-off. The authorities sent up a party of twenty men to assist with the packing, and when all was ready an army of transport carts arrived on the scene to take the luggage down to the station.

On Tuesday afternoon General de Torcy invited a few members of the Unit to a farewell tea, at which he expressed the great regret they all felt at losing this Unit.

A special train was put at the disposal of the Unit, and Mrs. Harley gives the following account of their journey.

"On Wednesday, at five, we left our dear Chanteloup, and I, for one, had a pang at my heart to say farewell to what has been a very happy home of five months. Everyone felt the same, I think. I arranged a good meal at a restaurant in Troyes at 7.30 p.m. for the staff before setting out on our travels, and motor-cars were sent there by the Service du Santé to take us to the military station at Croucel, where our special train was waiting for us. Then began a most delightfully comfortable journey—thirty-nine of us in all. We arrived at Marseilles at 4.30 a.m. on Friday morning. When we steamed into the docks what was my surprise to see several people in uniform coming towards me, headed by the Marquis de ——, an old friend of General de Torcy. After breakfast the chief medical officer of the district came to pay his respects, and Dr. McIlroy and I accompanied him to the Governor-General's office to report ourselves. The Marquis de —— invited the entire Unit to lunch, and a bunch of flowers was sent to each member."

We have since had a wire intimating that the Unit has sailed for Salonika.

Royaumont.

Miss Hamilton has sent a further report. She writes:—

"There was a terrible rush going on—patients arriving at all hours of the day and night, and everyone furiously at work. Fortunately the admissions have been fewer the last day or two—the lull after the storm, or between two storms! Miss Ivens tells me that the cases are mostly very bad ones, so the work in the wards and the theatre is correspondingly heavy. Even after the Hebuterne fighting—our previous record—the wounds were not so bad—not nearly so much gas gangrene.

"You will be interested to hear that the X-ray car spent a busy day yesterday at a hospital a few miles away. The said hospital possesses only one ambulance—usually on duty at Creil—and no X-ray apparatus; so Mrs. Savill took the car over and photographed sixteen cases for them on the spot. Hitherto patients from other hospitals have had to be sent to Royaumont for X-ray examination; naturally the car greatly extends our usefulness in this direction."

Serbia.

No information has been received from our hospitals this week, but we learn from another source that the Belgrade hospitals have been removed for safety to Mladanovatz, so as far as can be gathered the Unit at Mladanovatz is all right. Dr. Inglis, writing on September 20th, says she will allow the Units to run no risks should anything happen. A member of one of the Units just home from Serbia reports that the Serbians are well prepared, and that when he left there was no anxiety in any of the Units.

Equipment.

The Equipment Secretary wishes to appeal to readers of The Common Cause for 100 woollen caps, 100 jerseys, and 100 waistcoats, for patients at Royaumont.

"SERVICE AND COURAGE."

It matters not how long we live—
How soon the sand runs in the glass;
It only matters what we give
Of service ere we pass.

What happens to us cannot count—
The poignant grief, the blow that stings;
What counts is just how we surmount
And how we face such things.

We may do very little well—
And few of us will reach our quest;
But all that we attempt will tell
If we have done our best.

Georgette Agnew.

Correspondence.

THE FOE BEHIND THE FIGHTING LINE.

Madam,—May I take the unusual course of answering my own letter? Rather may I thank you for providing your readers with the answer in the article, "Why We Must All Save." "A Banker" therein contributes to the clear thought demanded by Miss I. O. Ford by showing that the account is so far on the wrong side already—as between imports and exports—that, by the very principle of Free Trade, or rather by the laws of political economy, unless we curtail our imports, our exports will never overtake them. If our exports are not to go to Denmark, she must send her butter to some third country, seeing that, as "A Banker" points out, we *must* go on importing munitions, whereas we *may* grow our own agricultural produce.

As the Secretary of our War Help Sub-Committee on Gardening, I am taking the liberty of quoting, at our next War Help Meeting, extracts from the paragraph, "Reduce our Consumption," especially with reference to the extended cultivation of vegetables.

D. B. McLaren.

Madam,—I do not think Miss Ford can mean us to take her argument seriously; that the holding of the first International Women's Suffrage Conference in Denmark should dispose Suffragists to buy Danish butter, even under the present circumstances.

If suffrage records are to constitute a claim upon British housewives, when they go shopping, we shall have to remember that (with the exception of Wyoming) New Zealand and S. Australia are easily first in the field.

But Miss Ford, I fancy, still thinks that the question of whether or not we should restrict the consumption of goods imported from foreign countries to the "strictest necessary," is merely a question of Free Trade *versus* Protection, and is not a matter of national needs.

What does she think of the individual who goes on spending more than he earns, and continues gaily to make inroads on his capital, regardless of his own or his children's future? Financial morality (and there is such a thing) is the same for nations as for individuals.

Wasteful and extravagant living has never appealed to Suffragists; why should they hesitate now to help the nation, as far as they can, in her efforts not to buy more than the nation can afford to pay for.

This is the only way to do what Miss Ford herself urges us to do—to avoid adding to the suffering and ruin that will fall unjustly on those who are guiltless of this international crime of war.

Helena Auerbach.

A CLUB FOR MUNITION WORKERS.

Madam,—The number of young women and girls already employed in armament and equipment work in the Borough of Woolwich, and the influx of new workers into the neighbourhood in consequence of War Office requirements, makes it very necessary that the girls should have a pleasant place in which to spend their scanty leisure. There are no sounds more pleasing than the merriment of those who have worked hard during the day, and anyone happening to pass down Wellington Street must stop outside No. 51 and be thankful for the laughter and music the club brings into the munition workers' young lives.

The club was opened hurriedly last year in response to a very great need; it has been furnished by gifts from friends, including H.R.H. the Duchess of Argyle. But the Management Committee (consisting partly of members) meeting the other day, urged me to see if other kind friends would present them with a clock—a large clock which can be hung up, out of the reach of the specially industrious member who wants to wind it up. And a spokeswoman who is a member of the Dramatic Class, which intends to add to the club funds by giving entertainments, mentioned that the girls would need mendable theatrical costumes of almost every sort and kind. Another, who manages the refreshments on Saturday nights, when friends—including many soldiers—are present, urges the need of trays with handles, suitable for carrying round glasses of lemonade and steaming cups of tea and cocoa. Yet another suggested that the great need was carpets and rugs, since those that we had given us are showing signs of wear and tear; a striking proof of the club's popularity!

But no one mentioned our great need, because it is ever present in all our minds. We *are so busy* at Woolwich, and should be so glad if some of those who have even a little leisure would come and share our work. Ways and means must be left to individual consideration, but Miss Murray, our hon. club leader, will gladly talk over the possibilities of helping with the munition workers in Woolwich if those who are interested will write to her at the club, 51, Wellington Street.

Edith Macrosty.

WOMEN'S DEFENCE RELIEF CORPS.

Madam,—During last summer the London branch of the above corps sent gangs of its members to work on farms (hay, corn, fruit and hop harvest). Next year the shortage of labour will be greater, and we are enlarging our organisation in preparation for it. We are desirous of enrolling more women willing to help with the harvest of 1916.

Lord Selborne, writing with regard to a lecture our members have given on their experiences as farm labourers, said, he "trusted it would help the corps to further efforts in the work it had undertaken to supply women workers on the land in place of the men, whose services are required in the defence of our country."

Those "further efforts" we hope to make, and anyone willing to enrol for harvest work in 1916 should write (enclosing stamped, addressed envelope) to Miss Creamer, Hon. Secretary, 10, Abbey Road, London, N.W.

Next year we intend to send a commissioner to each farm before arranging for a gang to go, so that accommodation, wages, work required, &c., can be properly discussed and arranged.

In asking the courtesy of your columns, I would quote from Lord Selborne's speech at Shrewsbury: "Women of every class must assist—the squire's wife and the farmer's and the parson's, and the wife and daughter of the labourer. Each in turn can make a contribution to agriculture, and so work for victory; just as husband, son, or brother in the fleet or in the trenches. Woman must do her part just as the man. She must go on the land."

C. A. Dawson Scott.

WOMEN PATROLS.

Madam,—The Women Patrols' Committee are in urgent need of help. I have no doubt the readers of The Common Cause know what their aims were in starting the work, and have watched how far these aims have been fulfilled. The work has been valuable as far as it has gone, and has won the goodwill and the sympathy of the authorities; but there is a very great deal more to be done, and it would be a real misfortune if it were stopped for the want of funds. Will the readers of The Common Cause send help at once and keep the work going? To those who do not know about the work, all particulars would be sent if they will apply to the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Carden, N.U.W.W., Women's Patrol Committee, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster. Cheques will be gratefully received by me at the above address.

Agnes Garrett, *Hon. Treasurer*,
Women's Patrol Committee.

STATUS OF CLERICAL WORKERS.

With a view to improving the status of women clerical workers, the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries is appealing for funds to enable them to undertake a special organising campaign. Although so many women are replacing men in offices, there does not seem to be the rise in remuneration which ought to follow opportunities for more responsible work. The lower grades of clerical workers are earning now rather more than before the war, but women are obtaining very few really well-paid posts. Often employers make the excuse that they cannot pay the women much because they are paying part of the salaries of their employees who have joined the Army. Another frequent pretext for underpayment is that the women are not doing exactly the same work as the men whom they replace; but the difference in pay is usually quite out of proportion to the difference in work.

There is a danger that unless a strong organisation of women clerical workers can be formed, the standard of remuneration in banks, insurance offices, and public departments may be permanently lowered; a result which would not only be very discouraging for the more competent and ambitious among the women clerks, but extremely unfair to the men. The nucleus of such an organisation exists in the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, 12, Buckingham-street, Strand, which is making a great effort to increase its membership; and funds are urgently needed to enable the Association to extend its work. All women engaged in any branch of clerical work are invited to join. For members in receipt of a salary less than £91 per annum, or 35s. per week, the subscription is 4s. a year, or 4d. a month; for members in receipt of £91 or more per annum, or more than 35s. per week, it is 6s. per year, or 6d. a month. Honorary members pay 5s. per year. In connection with the Association there is a Friendly Society, with which members and others can insure under the Government scheme, and an unemployment fund.

WOMEN IN THE GROCERY TRADE.

The L.C.C. classes for training girls as grocers' assistants appear to be turning out very efficient young women. A writer in *The Shop Assistant*, commenting on the facile sneers that always greet the suggestion for women to start on any new work, remarks that "it would have done the facetiously inclined good to have seen one of the pupils cut up a 58 lb. side of bacon after a few demonstrations." It is to be hoped that this training will help to raise the standard of wages paid to women replacing men in the grocery trade, for this in many cases is far too low. The National Association of Grocers' Assistants is demanding a minimum of 18s. for learners of eighteen years and 22s. for experienced women, but this suggestion, made in a letter sent to the Grocers' Associations throughout the country, has met with considerable opposition. "In the opinion of the Portsmouth grocers," says *The Monthly Record*, "it was impracticable to pay women a wage that covered the cost of living. . . . At Liverpool even 15s. per week was thought too much to pay. The Metropolitan Grocers' Association decided that no action be taken." At Coventry, however, a meeting of employers approved the proposals, one speaker saying that when he was about to employ a young lady assistant some of the candidates named a less sum to start with, but that he did not think he could honestly pay them less than 18s. a week. At Hull there appeared to be a general feeling that women should be paid the same wages as men for doing the same work.

GETTING READY FOR THE SPRING.

The Women's Farm and Garden Union have started an enterprise which is calculated to meet one of the difficulties encountered in the question of female help for farmers. The untrained girl is no use in agriculture, not merely from her want of technical knowledge, but also because her previous mode of life may not enable her to start at once on an out-door occupation where muscular strength is needed. By arrangement with Mr. Edward Strutt, the Union can provide SIX MONTHS' FREE TRAINING to girls through the winter, on Lord Raleigh's farms in Essex, in field work and the care of stock. This means that, when the busy time comes in the spring, these girls will, at any rate, have got used to farm life, the care of animals, and the use of tools, and will be able to supplement the work of the older agricultural labourers and stockmen who are not of military age. There are still some vacant bursaries for the training, and any girls who are anxious to fit themselves in this way for help in the production of next year's food supply, can obtain full information at the Women's Farm and Garden Union, 45, Queen Anne's Chambers.

WOMEN CONDUCTORS IN LONDON.

For many months women have been employed with great success in many parts of the country as tram conductors, and Sir Edward Henry, the Commissioner of Police, has now sanctioned their employment on the trams and omnibuses of the metropolis. It is suggested that they should at first only be employed on trailers and single-deck cars, on which at present, 120 men are working. The rate of pay will in all cases be the same as that of the men.

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THE PROBLEMS OF THE WAR.

A SERIES of LECTURES at the KENSINGTON TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, has been arranged by the S. Kensington Branch of the London Society for Women's Suffrage.

Nov. 2nd, 8.30 p.m.—***Mr. Lowes Dickinson, M.A.,*** on ***"NATIONALITY AS A CAUSE OF WAR."*** Chairman, Dr. Florence Willey, British Women's Hospital for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

Nov. 9th, 3 p.m.—***Professor E. J. Urwick, M.A.,*** on ***"WAR AND ECONOMY."*** Chairman The Lady Frances Balfour. Collection for Women's Service of the L.S.W.S.

Nov. 16th, 8.30 p.m.—***M. Alexis Aladin*** (ex-Member of the Duma, representing the Central Committee of National Patriotic Associations), on ***"ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS."***

Nov. 23rd, 3 p.m.—***Dr. Ludwik Ehrlich*** (University of Lvöw, Poland), on ***"MODERN POLAND."***

Nov. 30th, 8.30 p.m.—***Sir Edwin Pears, LL.B.,*** on ***"CONSTANTINOPLE, PAST AND PRESENT."*** Chairman, Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough. Collection for the London School of Medicine for Women.

Tickets 2s. and 1s. each, or 10s. 6d for series, at the Door, or from the Hon. Secretary, MRS. FYFFE, 79, Victoria Road, Kensington.

IF it is Nurses' Uniforms you need, Red Cross, St. John, Territorial, or the Regulation Uniform for any Special Hospital or Home, send to the Nurses' Outfitting Association, Ltd. (owned by Matron and Nurses). They understand the needs of Nurses. Catalogues will be sent you by return.

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FREE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE and Miss EVA GORE BOOTH will speak on *"Why Women should Have a Voice in the Future Peace Settlements,"* on *Friday, November 12th, 3 p.m.,* at *Central Hall, Westminster (Room B).* Entrance in Matthew Parker Street.

Tickets from 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., 2/6 and 1/- (including Tea) and 6d

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All Business Communications *to be addressed to The Manager,* The Common Cause, *14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W., and all* Advertisements *must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday. Advertisement representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

Preparing the War Garden.

"For the price of a bicycle you may buy a quarter of an acre of land—enough to provide a man with food for ever!" Perhaps it was an optimist who said that; but even so, another optimist's voice out of the dim past cries out that "Every rood of ground can maintain its man!" At a less exhilarating pitch of confidence, anybody can safely say that "a very small garden will keep a family in vegetables," and *we shall all need all the food that we can grow.* We "bring our food from afar," it is true; but freights are high, and ships are needed for other work. More serious still, perhaps; the men are leaving their farms in thousands, and we shall not be able to buy of the growers as heretofore. The more we can produce at home the better for us all, and the less risk of serious shortage of the time of "scarcity," once a terrible and frequent visitor to England, and now hardly even so much of a memory as to survive in a salutary Fear. Let us follow the example of French housewives and turn every foot of our own gardens to account.

Nobody who has not planted a kitchen-garden—*a potager*—knows to the full the pleasure of gardening. A flower-garden is all very well; it is in the kitchen-garden that, in Hooker's lovely phrase "we see God's blessing spring out of my mother earth." The flower-garden is a usurper of the soil; the right and proper place of the flower is in the "borders," of the goodly spaces where the pot-herbs grow. And one reason why we all love cottage gardens, is because the flowers are kept there in their proper place; the true garden lies behind the line of wallflowers and rose-bushes.

No imported Dutch bulbs for us this year! The tulips and hyacinths will bloom in American gardens; but we shall have the most interesting if not the most brightly coloured gardens that we ever have had, this winter and spring. Sometimes it will be possible to take up an allotment as well, after the cottagers have taken their requirements. There are often a few plots left over, and if the would-be cultivator is properly introduced, only cordial co-operation will be met with from the other workers.

Here is work for the woman who "wants to do something and does not know what to do." Now is the time to prepare. Now is the time to get the practical advice on the autumnal treatment of land, issued free by the Board of Agriculture, to every owner of a small garden, or allotment holder who applies for it.* Now is the time to heap up and burn the rubbish, weeds and leaves to ashes, ready for digging into the soil which will presently be cropped with potatoes. Now is the time to trench the soil before the frost sets in. *Every* garden must grow its food crop. Even the owner of a little town garden, where the soil below the surface proves to be a fearsome compound of old cocoa-nut matting, brick bats, mortar, and strange scrap-iron, need not utterly despair. The indomitable Jerusalem artichoke, which has been known to thrust itself up through an asphalted tennis court, will probably rise triumphant over all difficulties—the emblem and exemplar of the war gardener.

* Special Leaflets, Nos. 1 (*September edition*) and 18, issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.

First-Hand Experiences.

VIII.—A MILK ROUND.

A lovely old manor house in Mid Kent—the Garden of England—was our destination. It stood upon rising ground, encircled by fields, groves, orchards, hop fields, whilst away in the distance the Birling and Bluebell Hills shut out the outer world; but not the sea breezes from the Straits of Dover, which came circling over the hills to mingle with the breath of meadows, orchards, pines, and the soothing dreamy atmosphere of the hop gardens.

"Far off the noises of the world retreat," and truly we were in another world, one might say a new planet.

"Would we take round the milk?"

"Why certainly."

"It is hard work," went on our genial lady employer.

"Well, we'll try, and see what will be the result."

"Do you milk?"

"Alas! No! But any other duties in farm or dairy we will gladly undertake."

Accordingly next morning at half-past six we were booted and spurred, or rather ready for the fray in walking costume and gloves, cotton blouses, butcher blue aprons to the hem of the skirt, "a leather belt likewise" thrown over our left shoulders, with a pouch for notebook, pencil, and cash.

It was a go cart we were to push to the farmyard where the milking was being done. The milk being duly strained, was put into the huge tankards; there were pails to be carried to different points, and a special bottle of milk for a long expected and highly appreciated baby boy, who was thriving so wondrously on our milk that he is a standing advertisement for our farm dairy.

Down the road we went, escorted by the manor farm boy, who had been loud in his complaints as to the hardships of a milk round. He duly presented the pair of us as the new milk ladies, and we went up the road, down the village, calling at inns which must surely be a couple of centuries old, and then we went to the vicarage and the mill. It was almost noon before we returned to the manor, so our first essay was slow but sure.

A mild sensation was caused in the morning by our first appearance, because the job had been offered to sundry ladies in the village, who wouldn't "bemean themselves by going round with milk; it was too degrading." But now two rank outsiders had come along from the mighty but wicked world of London and usurped their place. There was undoubtedly a commotion, which reached its zenith when we appeared "all on our own," without even the boy as escort.

It was conceded on all hands that we knew the ropes, and meant to hold on to the work, and seeing there are no industries in the village beyond the paper-mill, the wise men and women sat in solemn conclave as to the best means of retrieving their mistake. So they began to make overtures to the lady of the manor as to their entire willingness to go the round.

Meantime we held on, and every morning saw us off before seven from the manor to the yard. How we longed for a member of the Faculty to diagnose the wondrous tonic effects of that early morning air in the Weald of Kent. Why, it is worth all the pharmacopœia of drugs.

We parted at the station—one to go down the village and to the mill, the other to go up the road and through the hop fields, which, by the way, are not fields, but gardens. It was our first view of Kentish hops. There they are, glorious to behold, reared on poles ten to twelve feet high, hanging down in picturesque festoons, extending in straight lines as far as the eye can reach on both sides of the way; but as to being fields, there was not a blade of grass visible, all red earth; and there were the pickers from the village, the surrounding country, and the East End of London, with a long bin—a deep canvas bag, about three feet deep, held on poles, the whole about six to eight feet long. These bins or bags were filled with the beautiful hop flower, and it is a great source of health and recreation—this annual visit to Kent—for the maids, matrons, and innumerable babies of the East End. They camp out in huts, an army of workers, and earn about six shillings a day—sometimes less—but this September, with the fine weather, not a drop of rain, it was a record picking, but a short season.

Well, we duly "did" the round, and all the aristocracy of the village were our customers—the rector, the doctor, the magistrate, the inns—mine host of "The King and Queen," "The Magpie," "The Ship," "The Prince of Wales," "The Rising Sun," and above all "The Woodman." We forget nobody, for, not trusting to memory, we jotted down there and then the name and quantity and the sales we effected for ready cash on the way.

On our return to the manor we were regaled in the sumptuous old hall to a dainty breakfast as one of the family.

Then came the dairy—separating the milk, which was put in a Lanz separator, the handle turned, and, behold! before our eyes a miracle. Cream poured out at one side and skim milk at the other. The cream was then put into a barrel churn—the last word in churns—and here we set to work, and after some vigorous turning of the handle for about an hour the flakes of thick butter, breathing "All Arabia," rewarded our efforts. Then we washed pails, tankards, churns, and all utensils with a hose, and polished them inside and out until they shone like burnished silver, when the man came and fetched them to the farm yard for the evening round.

A. de C.

THE EMIGRANTS WELCOME TO AMERICA.

"I wouldn't have missed it for the world," said one and all of the women steerage passengers as they met at various points of detention in the Ellis Island Clearing House for Emigrants. "What's held you up? What's held you up?" was the question.

At 9 a.m., from Cunard's Wharf, we had been taken in a steamer to Ellis Island, and there ordered to remove hats and gloves, bring our vaccination papers, and file into a sawdusted, wire barricaded room to be viewed by the doctor, and our eyes inspected. Needless to say, the instrument was neither disinfected nor cleaned from person to person.

Next, up the stairs to a large room decorated with flags and portraits, where we were this time penned in by long benches, to wait our turn at the desk. Kindly officials verified the details of the immigration sheet, wrote tickets of detention (none of us escaped), and we were then sorted to the various waiting-rooms. Alas for mine!

The room was large and very airy, with many wire "pens," wash-basins, and a drinking-fountain, but, on moving a bench, numberless small beetles ran all over the seat. It was then about 10.15 a.m. "Early closing! The banks close at one," was the nasal ejaculation of the cheerful American clerk of Russian birth. "You'll have to wait for the missionary. If she's not here at 10.15 she won't be here till 11.15, and if she's not here then you have to wait till she comes." I suggested telephoning to the lady, but imagine my amused smile when the servant of Liberty drawled out: "Well! it's not done." Alas for the "freedom" of officialdom!

At any rate, the clerk and I had a lively discussion on class distinctions and the worship of the dollar, on the keenness of local gossip, on the doings of millionaires, on Women's Suffrage and its reasonableness, its immediate need as a lever to progress; till, one by one, the various other officials came to peep at the junior who was so evidently enjoying himself!

At last, the missionary's substitute arrived, and, in her turn amused that we had thought one and a-half hours a long detention, said, "Sometimes people are held up for a week!" She soon took the matter in hand, and in half a minute I found myself in a sort of enlarged loose box of galvanised iron, talking to a fellow-passenger, who had just been handed over to the Roman Catholic priest, together with a youth who had neither money nor work.

Soon the last gate swung outwards, and I was free to depart. "Good-bye, lady, good luck!" was called out on passing through another department where the men and some Irish girls were waiting. Not yet was my good luck ended. No sooner was I seated to wait for the boat when I heard, "Here you are; drink this, it's delicious," and from round a corner somewhere, appeared yet another passenger with a cup of perfect coffee!

It is a strange machine, this! Careful, paternal, slow, until the woman appears. Then, in less than seven minutes, the work is complete, and one is released and fed!

Monarchy! Republic! Both have produced wonderful machines, man-made marvels, combining detention, hindrance, and grandmotherly protection. It's not till the appearance of the women that the machine works fully and truly, and detention is turned to liberty, hindrance to progress, and protection to moral independence and strength!

Margaret St. John.

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has a self-adjusting spring handle which will help you to clean under the lowest and on top of the highest piece of furniture without stopping to adjust screws, bolts or other fitments. The spring socket works itself; every detail of the Serv-ol Mop has been so carefully studied that when in use each part does *something* to obtain the polished surface. **4/11**

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HOME HELPS.

WORK FOR THE MIDDLE-AGED.

A new profession has been opened up for a class of woman who has so far been very difficult to "place"—the middle-aged widow or spinster of the working class, who is unskilled except in domestic work, and who is anxious to keep her home. The Central Committee on Women's Employment have for months past been carefully selecting and training a limited number of these women, giving their services free in poor homes where the mother was laid up, either through illness or a confinement. They are only taught domestic work, such as cookery, laundry, infant-care, &c., and are, in fact, meant to be "visiting mothers"; they are in no sense nurses, being forbidden to undertake such work; at the same time, they are the greatest boon to the nurse or midwife, for by their care of the home and children they secure the best possible conditions for the speedy recovery of the patient. For instance, Mrs. P. had for years had an ulcerated leg. She has a large family and a very small income, and, of course, rest was out of the question, till it got so bad that the hospital warned her that it might have to be amputated, and appealed to us for a Home Help. One was sent in and took entire charge of the family, making the mother rest to such good effect that in a few weeks her leg was quite healed, and she was able once more to take up her duties. This is only one of the countless cases where one is appalled to think of what happens when no Home Help is available; neighbours are often wonderfully kind, but they are very busy, and not always very capable, and it is no uncommon thing to hear a woman say, "I was paying Mrs. —— to come in, but she drank so I had to get rid of her."

Incidentally, the example of a woman who is one of themselves, doing the work really well and carrying out the teaching of the School for Mothers and the other training she has had, should be of great educational value to the families, who are reaping the direct benefit in increased comfort and economy.

So valuable have these women proved that now that the Relief Funds are no longer available for this work, a society is being established, to ensure the continuance of their services. Of course, the families themselves will have to contribute the bulk of the Home Help's salary, and there will be a provident scheme to enable them to pay in small weekly contributions from 1d. upward, towards the services of a Home Help in their time of need; but the utmost they can pay is, in most cases, not enough for a living wage for the Home Help, and the society has therefore to appeal for funds to supplement their payments. Lady Crewe has consented to be Hon. Treasurer, and the Queen has expressed her interest, and has contributed to the funds. The Society is connected with the Association of Infant Welfare and Maternity Centres, which is kindly giving us office room, and all contributions should be sent to the Hon. Sec., Miss W. H. Moberly, Home Help Society, 4, Tavistock Square, W.C.

THRIFT NOTES.—VII.

"How to make a vol-au-vent with 2 ozs. of dripping and a little minced beef," is the kind of war recipe very plentiful just now. I cannot give these, but here are some homely ways of keeping the butcher's book low.

A sheep's head, price about 9d. or 10d. in my part of the world, makes a good curry, sufficient for five or six people. It is generally eaten hot, but cold curry makes an excellent dish in hot weather or for supper.

A loin of mutton is generally looked on with suspicion by the careful housekeeper as extravagant and not particularly nice, but, treated in the following way, a 6lb. loin of New Zealand mutton, at 9½d. the lb. would make three meat meals for four people, two puddings, and enough soup for twice. Remove the suet, which will be enough for two suet puddings, cut off four chops, which will serve for one meal, remove the bones from the rest of the loin, roll and stuff, there will be sufficient meat for four people—one day hot, the next day cold. The bones will make sufficient soup for twice, recipes for which I will give another time.

Shin of beef is 4d. a lb. cheaper than beefsteak, and may be used in various ways. It makes good beef olives rolled and stuffed and stewed gently in good gravy. The beef olives may be eaten hot or cold; if eaten cold the gravy should be reduced by boiling to make a glaze to coat the olives with. Shin of beef makes a nice stew, stewed very slowly in weak stock or water, with onions, carrots, and turnips, the vegetables being first cut up and fried very brown in dripping. When the beef is ready serve it with the vegetables chopped up finely in little heaps round it.

Recipe for Hot Pot of Shin of Beef.—Place a piece of butter, or fat, the size of a walnut in a stewpan with one tablespoonful of flour, let it brown, then place the shin of beef in this, cut up into neat pieces, let the beef brown a rich gold first one side and then the other, add the small onions, finely sliced, four good-sized tomatoes, also sliced, bay leaf, sprig of thyme, a little stock, a bunch of parsley, pepper and salt, and simmer gently for an hour. A little macaroni, cooked in boiling water with salt, may be added just at the last moment, and makes the meat go further.

The middle of neck of mutton makes a better hot pot, but is not so economical.

MRS. OWEN POWELL.

OUR SPECIAL HOSPITAL NUMBER.

Orders for our Special Hospital Number, to be issued on November 12th, are coming in well, and we hope that every member of the National Union will buy *at least one copy*, and will also obtain orders from friends.

The number, which will be fully illustrated by the latest and most interesting photographs, will be published at the usual price, and will be one of the best issues of THE COMMON CAUSE ever published. In addition to the latest news from our hospitals in France and Serbia, and a short history of their work from the beginning, there will be articles of varied interest, including sketches and anecdotes. Our aim is to give as complete a picture as possible of the different sides of life and work in the N.U.W.S.S. Hospitals.

We feel that this number, with its APPEAL COUPON, will win friends and subscribers for the hospitals for many months to come, and so we are asking for

MORE SELLERS.

Through the kindness of Miss Burke, of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals, we are enabled to offer

A PRIZE.

A "BAGUE BOCHE" RING,

made by one of the wounded soldiers in our hospitals in France, will be given to the seller of the largest number of copies of this issue during November, 1915. To every seller who obtains a *yearly subscriber*, such subscription (which must be prepaid) will count as SIX COPIES sold. But every copy counts; and below we give some suggestions of the ways by which you can compete.

1. By canvassing among friends. (One member, who has been busy already, writes to say that she has asked all her friends for a PENNY IN ADVANCE for the Hospital Number, and has never been refused.) Then book the orders through the local newsagent, in each case taking a voucher or receipt for the numbers ordered, and sending it up to the MANAGER of THE COMMON CAUSE.

2. By street selling on November 12th and throughout the month.

3. By selling copies at meetings of the N.U., or kindred meetings.

4. By selling copies outside any public meeting.

The Manager, at THE COMMON CAUSE, 14, Great Smith-street, S.W., will be glad to hear, for printing purposes, as soon as possible, of all orders placed with newsagents, and will also be pleased to give any further information with regard to the competition.

WE REMIND OUR READERS THAT NEXT WEEK THE COMMON CAUSE WILL BE ENLARGED BY FOUR PAGES.

SECRETARIES OF SOCIETIES ARE INVITED TO USE OUR COLUMNS AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS, IN ORDER TO SAVE POSTAGE.

PATRIOTIC HOUSEKEEPING EXHIBITION.

In the country, housekeepers are very often faced by what seem to be almost insuperable difficulties. A gas supply is frequently not available, and water must be obtained from a pump! Under these circumstances, country readers of THE COMMON CAUSE will be interested to hear of the Patriotic Housekeeping Exhibition, to be held at the Suffrage Shop, 50, Parliament Street, S.W., from November 15th till November 27th. Simple labour-saving machines and methods will be dealt with, and in every case from the point of view of the patriotic housekeeper. For the town housekeeper, too, the Exhibition has a special interest. More than ever is it necessary to discover how to reduce household bills without reducing food values. Special exhibits dealing with this aspect of the question will be on view.

In connection with this undertaking, a series of demonstrations in economical cooking will be held. From 12 till 2, and from 5.30 till 7.30 every day the demonstrator will be continuously at work, and visitors can enter at any time during these hours. The Demonstrator will also be pleased to advise on individual cases. The attention of women workers is especially drawn to this department. Those women who are away from home all day, and would appreciate a hot meal on their return in the evening, are only too glad to hear of useful hints for the easy preparation of such meals. The use of the hay-box, simple oil-stoves, gas-rings, and other simple appliances will be explained. Admission to the Patriotic Housekeeping Exhibition will be free, but threepence is the charge for admission to each Cooking Demonstration.

Mufflers and Mittens
FOR THE TROOPS THIS WINTER

HARVEY NICHOLS have made preparations on a large scale for the output of these articles, and having purchased before the great advance in the price of wool are in a position to supply them at the lowest possible prices.

KHAKI AND NAVY SCARVES.
Size 58 × 9½ ins. Made tubular so that by tucking in one end they form a Cap and Muffler combined.
As sketch, **25/9** doz. Sample Scarf, **2/3½**
Other Scarves at ... **35/9 39/6 47/6** doz., or sold singly if required. Special prices for quantities of 150 and over.

WOVEN CASHMERE SCARVES.
These are very serviceable, being light in weight, exceedingly warm, and can be worn under the uniform without inconvenience.
In Navy and Khaki ... ... **5/6** and **8/6**

WOOL MITTENS.
In Heather Mixtures ... ... **9/6** doz.
Khaki Wool Mitts ... ... **12/6** „
Ditto do. extra length ... ... **13/6** „

HARVEY NICHOLS & CO. Ltd. Knightsbridge, London, S.W.

CHAMELEON TAFFETA PETTICOAT

Made in our own workrooms from rich heavy Chameleon Shot Taffetas, with small gathered frill on wide shaped flounce, specially designed for wearing with the new full skirts.

In all colours, also Black and Navy. Exceptional value.

15/9

Also in Black and White Check Taffeta at the same price.

KNITTING WOOLS.
Best Service Wheeling Wool in mixture, **3/6** *per lb.*
Khaki Knitting Wools, **4/6** *to* **6/11** *per lb.*
Best fingering Wool, in plain colours and mixtures, **6/6** *to* **6/11** *per lb.*
Navy Wools, **3/6** *to* **5/9** *per lb.*
Undyed Natural Wools, **4/6** *to* **6/-** *per lb.*
A large selection of Natural and Khaki Silks for Mufflers, etc.

Debenham & Freebody
Wigmore Street.
(Cavendish Square) London W

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
Miss Evelyn Atkinson.
Miss Edith Palliser (Literature).
Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Parliamentary).

Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. Auerbach.
Secretary:
Miss Helen Wright.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone—4673 Vic. & 4674 Vic.

Treasurer's Notes.

We wish to record our special gratitude to those Societies who have given substantial assistance during the past year to the Active Service Fund. I believe many others would follow their example if only they realised how valuable such help can be.

Since the Active Service Fund was inaugurated, fifteen months ago, seventy-three Societies have sent us special donations, and there is no single piece of work that we have done during that period which has not directly benefited by these contributions.

We urge Committees of Local Societies to appeal to their members to continue their activities, and keep the funds of their Societies going if for no other purpose than that of being able to contribute their share towards the work that is being done at Headquarters.

Active Service Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	7,360	12	2
Dr. Edith E. Goodrich, 4th donation	1	0	0
Staff and Pupils, Gloucestershire School of Domestic Science, 28th donation Belgian Relief	1	0	0
Llanelly W.S.S.	0	12	10
Miss I. M. Evans, 14th monthly	0	2	6
Mr. S. W. Cocks (Rangoon) ...	2	0	0
Mrs. Marshall	0	10	0
Miss Helena Frank	0	15	0
Miss C. E. Berridge, 2nd don.	0	7	6
Received for the Professional Women's Patriotic Service Fund:—			
Anonymous	1	0	0
Received for the Scottish Women's Hospital	8	14	2
	£7,376	14	2

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 21st, 1914 ...	1,752	5	7
Received from October 16th to 23rd:—			
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Miss E. Mathieson	1	0	0
Mrs. L. R. Bazeley	0	2	6
Mrs. Osler	5	0	0
Mrs. Lewis Lloyd	2	0	0
Miss R. Mason, for 1915 and 1916	0	2	0
Mrs Marshall	1	1	0
Miss Helena Frank	0	5	0
Mrs. Cloudesley Brereton ...	1	1	0
Countess Cairns	1	1	0
Mrs. Shillington	0	10	0
Miss A. A. Jones	0	2	0
Lady Grey Egerton	5	0	0
Miss B. Mason	1	1	0
Mrs. Rawson	0	2	6
Miss W. G. Fraser	0	2	6
AFFILIATION FEES.			
Llanelly W.S.S.	1	1	0
Southwold W.S.S.	0	19	0
Stourbridge W.S.S.	0	10	0
Boston W.S.S.	0	5	0
	£1,773	11	1

Miss Pressley Smith, an ex-organiser who has been working for the National Union in Edinburgh for two and a half years, has just resigned owing to her appointment as secretary to the British Legation at Christiana. We believe that it is the first time a woman has been appointed to a post of this kind. Miss Pressley Smith's work has been greatly appreciated in Edinburgh in connection with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, Soldiers' and Sailors' Aid Society, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives Club, and other activities. She also represented the Edinburgh Society upon the Leith Relief Committee and the Sub-Committee for Women's Employment (Leith).

LOST LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE N.U.

In view of the fact that several letters containing Cheques and Postal Orders have lately failed to reach us, we shall be glad if any contributors who have not received an acknowledgment will communicate at once with the Hon. Treasurer, at 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. In order to ensure safe delivery all letters containing money should be registered, and all cheques and postal orders should be crossed.

WOMEN ON BOROUGH COUNCILS.

An effort is being made in Hampstead to increase the number of women upon the Borough Council. Writing in *The Hampstead and Highgate Express*, Mr. C. Herbert-Smith, LL.D., calls the attention of his fellow ratepayers to the special opportunities they have of obtaining a woman representative for the Town Ward, for one of the two vacancies now existing, which are to be filled by co-option, and points out the excellent work done by Miss Balkwell—the only woman on the Council—and the help she would derive from the co-operation of another woman. The need for more women on the Council was also urged by Councillor Charles Bean King. His last act before his death, which took place suddenly last Thursday at a Council meeting was to speak in favour of a lady candidate for the Town Ward.

DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

	£	s.	d.
Forward, as per list of October 14th 1915	63,395	1	3½
Further donations received to October 21st by the Hon. Treasurer, S.W.H.:—			
Per Mrs. Campbell, collected for "Dornoch" Bed (Royaumont)—Mrs. Taylor, £5; A Friend, 5s.; Miss Bury, £1; Mrs. Ross, 2s.; Sheriff and Mrs. Mackintosh, £1; Sheriff and Mrs. Campbell, £2 2s.; Mrs. H. Newton Wetherid, £2; Mrs. Henderson, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. McKay, 2s.; Mrs. Forbes, 2s.; Mrs. Matheson, 2s.; Proceeds of Concert at Dornoch, £6 8s. 4d.; Hon. Lord Kennedy, £1 1s.; Miss Murray, 10s.; Miss Gunn, 10s.; Miss Potter, £1; Hon. J. C. Kitson, £1; Miss Peters, £1; Mrs. Murray, 10s.; A Friend, 2s.; Second Concert at Dornoch, £6 5s. 4d.	25	0	0
War Relief Committee, per John Edmond, Esq., Hon. Sec. and Treas. for Dr. Janet McVea's Hospital in Serbia (Serbia I.)	5	5	0
*Per Mrs. Robertson, from the Employees of Messrs. Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd. ...	15	11	0
Miss Helen M. England ...	1	1	0
Members of the Scottish League of Honour, per Miss Joan Cameron, to name "Scottish League of Honour" Bed (Mladanovatz, Serbia)	25	0	0
J. M. Ross, Esq., ...	20	0	0
Col. Raitt, per Mrs. Raitt ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Charles Fettes	1	1	0
Miss L. Lockhart (Serbia) ...	1	1	6
Mrs. Bull, per Miss J Rowat (France)	2	0	0
Mrs. Doak and Daughter ...	3	0	0
*Mrs. Pringle	7	7	0
Miss W. S. Paine	0	2	6
Dr. Margaret Boileau	10	0	0
S. J. Black, Esq	0	10	0
K. A.	2	0	0
Collected from a Few Nurses in connection with the Nursing Association, towards "Nurses'" Bed (Serbia), per Miss Amelia Duprex	3	2	6
Glasgow and West of Scotland Sub-Committee for S.W.H., per Miss M. C. Morrison, Hon. Treas.: Mrs. Brown, proceeds of sale of Clock, to name "Fernilea" Bed (Royaumont), £114; Miss Martin, Commandant, to name two "Glasgow V.A.D. No. IV. Beds (Serbia, Krag.), £100; Miss Gray Buchanan, "Mid-Lanark Women's Unionist Assoc." Bed, £57 5s. 1d. (Valjevo); *Miss Teacher, second donation to "Elizabeth Teacher" Bed, £50; Mrs. Percy Illingworth, for Ether and Chloroform Fund, £50; Miss Paton, Flag Day in Largs, to name "Largs" Bed (Mladanovatz, Serbia), £35 17s. 1d.; Miss J. B. Lindsay, proceeds of Lecture in Strathaven, £20 5s.; A. D. Robertson, Esq., £4 15s. 8d.; Miss Edith Stewart, £3; Mrs. Farquhar, £2 2s.; Misses J. and A. Mitchell, £2; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ashton, £1 1s.; Miss R. Caroline Boyd, £1; Mrs. Sloan, £1; Wm. Twaddle, Esq., £1; Miss C. M. MacGregor (Serbia), 12s. 6d. Miss Macnaught, 10s.; Miss Margaret Morrison, 5s.; Mrs. W. T. Law, 2s. 6d.	444	15	10
Crowthorne W.S.S., result of Jumble Sale held on Oct. 7th, per Miss M. Haye, Hon. Treas. (Serbia)	7	16	9
Mrs. Thomson, ...	1	0	0
*Miss I. M. Gray (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
The Misses Gerrard	0	10	0
*Misses Munro ..., ...	0	10	0
*Edinburgh W.S.S., per Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Ida Balfour (Serbia) £1; John Tod, Esq. (Serbia), 2s. 6d.; Miss Lindsay Jardine, 5s.	1	7	6
Ringwood W.S.S., per Mrs. Pennington, Hon. Sec. ...	2	17	6
*Miss Mary Merry, 10s.; A Friend, per Miss Merry, 2s. 6d.	0	12	6
*Birkenhead and District W.S.S., ninth instalment, per Miss Dalby, Hon. Treas., Eleven Monthly Sub., £2 6s.; Mrs. R. New, 9s.; Miss Wallace, 5s.; Mrs. Fulton, 1s., towards "Birkenhead" Bed (Royaumont), to complete second six months	3	1	0
*Miss Halliday, per Miss Mabel E. Bardsley, Hon. Sec., Carlisle W.S.S., towards "Carlisle" Bed (Serbia) ...	0	10	0
Per Miss F. E. Cave, from *Mrs. Butler, for "Girton and Newnham Unit" ...	5	0	0
Miss Margaret Ingram, "Proceeds of sale of small magazine" (Serbia)	0	6	6
Mrs. Stancliffe (Serbia) ...	2	0	0
Dumfermline High School Staff, 17s.; Pupils of Primary Dept., £1 18s., per Mrs. Margaret Duguid ...	2	15	0
*The Committee of the London Units of S.W.H., per Lady Cowdray, Hon. Treas. (Valjevo); Second instal., share Equipment and Maintenance, six months from Aug. 1st...	2,000	0	0
*Hutton and Paxton War Relief Fund, per Mrs. Hope (Second donation)	2	0	0
Per Mrs. Hope	0	5	0
*Staff of Johnston Combination Hospital, per Miss Rylands, Lady Supt.	3	3	0
Mrs. Louise Brunner, per Miss Clara Brunner, Hon. Treas., Liverpool W.S.S. ...	20	0	0
Anon.	0	10	0
*Per Mrs. Adam, Further from Elgin and Friends, from sale of gold and silver articles	14	3	3
Miss E. A. Henriques	5	5	0
*Miss Stewart (Serbia) ...	0	10	6
Miss Thomson	1	0	6
*Second instalment of money collected by Miss Lucy H. Souter and Miss Frances Jean Simpson, to complete "January Bairns' Birthday" Bed (Royaumont) for one year. (For list of subscribers see Supplementary List.)	25	0	0
*Staff of Thornliebank School, per Robt. Hutton, Esq., Headmaster (Serbia) ...	3	5	6
	£66,071	8	1½

* Denotes additional donation.

The Hon. Treasurer begs once more to thank all those who have helped and are helping, and will gratefully receive further contributions to carry on the work. Cheques should be sent either to the Hon. Secretary, Dr Elsie Inglis, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock, and crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

Further List of Beds Named.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"Dornoch" (Royaumont) six months...	Collected by Mrs. Campbell, St. Gilberts, Dornoch, Sutherland.
"Scottish League of Honour" (Mlad.)	Members of League, per Miss Joan Cameron, 35, George Square, Edinburgh.
"Fernilea" (Royaumont)	Per Glasgow and West of Scotland Sub-Committee, per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas; Mrs. Brown, proceeds of sale of clock.
Glasgow V.A.D. No. IV. (two beds) (Serbia, Kragujevatz)	Per Miss Martin, Commandant, per Glasgow and West of Scotland Sub-Committee.
"Mid-Lanark Women's Unionist Association" (Valjevo)	Per Miss Gray Buchanan, per above.
"Elizabeth Teacher" (2nd year) (Royaumont)	Miss Teacher, per above.
"Largs" (Serbia, Mlad.)	Per Miss Paton, Flag Day in Largs, per above.
"Birkenhead" (Royaumont) 2nd six months	Per Miss Dalby, Hon. Treas., 33, Shorton Road, Oxton.
"January Birthday Bairns" (Royaumont) 2nd six months	Collected by Miss Lucy H. Souter, Golspie Tower, Greenbank Terrace, Edinburgh, and Miss Frances Jean Simpson, The Hollies, Golspie.
"Central Sussex Soc." (Bed in Tent at Troyes), 2nd six months	Per Miss O'Shea, Acting Hon. Treas., S.S. and H. Federation.
"Shipley and Baildon Suffrage Soc. (three beds): two for Serbia (Valjevo), one for Royaumont.	Per Miss M. Best, Hon. Treas., Kirklands Avenue, Baildon, Yorks.

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

The SIDMOUTH AND DISTRICT Branch of the N.U.W.S.S. held a very successful Flag Day, the second this summer, in September. The proceeds, which amounted to £36 17s., were divided between a fund for providing an open-air Shelter at the Exeter No. 2 Hospital for Wounded Soldiers, a fund to provide necessaries and comforts for Transport Workers, and the Englishwoman's Anæsthetic Fund. The sellers were well organised, and must be congratulated on the success of their efforts.

Some members of the Local Suffrage Society are personally interested in the first two of these objects, and the Flag Day was thought to be a good way of assisting them in their special interests.

Gateshead.

The second of a series of monthly meetings was held on October 6th, at the Bewick Hall, High West-street, when Miss Telford, of Darlington, whose services were kindly lent by the Parliamentary War Savings Committee, addressed an intensely interested audience on "Thrift: A National Duty." The Mayor of Gateshead (Ald. Wardill) presided, and expressed his sympathy with the desire of women to help their menfolk in the government of the country, and his belief that the day was near when men would welcome their aid. Miss Telford dwelt on the immense cost of the war, and the vast saving which could be effected if only everyone would do without certain small luxuries. She expressed a hope that if private citizens set an example of thrift, Government departments might eventually follow it, but she urged us all to protest against such false economies as spending less on education. She gave many useful hints as to how to save on household expenses. An interesting discussion followed, during which Dr. J. T. Dunn pointed out the mistaken economy of spending half-a-crown on worthless substances which are advertised to make coal last longer. After a hearty vote of thanks to Miss Telford and the Mayor, the meeting concluded with the singing of the National Anthem. A collection of £1 5s., in aid of the Society's funds, was taken.

Wallasey and Wirral Society.

This Society held its annual meeting on October 14th at the Liscard Concert Hall, Miss Eskrigg presiding. Miss McPherson, the Hon. Secretary, presented the annual report, and dealt with the varied work done by Wallasey and Wirral Suffragists, whilst active propaganda has been in abeyance. Special mention was made of the Maternity Centre, the Tipperary Club, and the Reading Circle for studying international relationships.

The speaker regretted that the Labour Exchanges throughout the country had hesitated to use fully the Women's Societies for the purpose of registering war service. She noted the spirit of readiness to help the nation, which has been shown so markedly by women during the past year, and said it gave them a fresh claim on men for the bare justice of the vote. Miss McPherson also touched on the curious position arising if at the future Peace Congress, the women of Australia and New Zealand are represented, whilst ours of Great Britain and Ireland must remain voiceless.

Miss Macadam (of the Liverpool University School of Social Science) afterwards gave an address upon a Patriotic Housekeeping Exhibition held recently in Liverpool, which attracted much attention by illustrating ventures in vegetarian diet, hay box cookery, and other war-time economies. It was decided to consider the practical possibility of holding such an exhibition in Wallasey.

Bridlington.

The members and friends of the Bridlington Branch of the N.U.W.S.S. have been holding weekly sewing meetings in aid of the London units of the Scottish Women's Hospital for Foreign Service. On Friday, October 15th, a display of the garments was held in the Unionist Women's Club Room, kindly lent free of charge, which was well attended, much interest and pleasure being shown in the array of beautifully made and useful garments. At the close of the afternoon the goods were pressed and packed, and we had the gratification of sending off altogether 100 articles.

[Next week we shall be able to devote more space to news from our Societies. We are obliged to hold over this week interesting reports from Chester, Central Sussex and Bristol].

Forthcoming Meetings.

OCTOBER 29.

Bradford—Boro' West School, Sterling Street—Jumble Sale 6.0

Cambridge—Showrooms of the Cambridge Gas Co., 52, Sidney-st.—Miss Morse on "Economical Cookery 11 a.m. and 2.45

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home," Miss Mary Christie (Social Science Lecturer) on "Spending and Saving." 4.30

Guildford—"Woodlands," Shamley Green—Meeting for Members and Friends—Miss M. Martineau on "Women's Part in the War" 3.0

Manchester—St. Matthew's Schools, Tonman Street, Deansgate—Miss Stockdale (of the National Food Fund) on "Economies in War Time" 3.30

OCTOBER 30.

Bradford—Flag Day for Women's Hospitals at the Front—Helpers needed.

Ilkley—Serbian Flag Day in aid of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Richmond—16, Denbigh Gardens (by kind permission of Mrs. Gates)—"Vernon Lee" will read her allegory, "The Ballet of the Nations," and Mrs. Swanwick on "The Uses of Adversity"—Admission free by ticket only, to be obtained beforehand from Miss Henderson, "Belsize," Queen's Road, Richmond 8.30

NOVEMBER 1.

Highgate—Presbyterian Church—Lantern Lecture on the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals"—Speaker, Miss Burke 8.0

Walworth—Browning Hall, York Street—Miss Lowndes on "The Work of the National Union during War-Time" 2.45

NOVEMBER 2.

East St. Pancras—Women's Liberal, Radical, and Labour Association, Gladstone House, 28, High Street—Miss Franklin on "The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals"

Kensington—Town Hall—Mr. Lowes Dickinson, M.A., on "Nationality as a Cause of War"—Chair, Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough 8.30

Southport—8, Scarsbrick Street (by the courtesy of Mrs. Wood)—Annual Meeting.—Reports to be given of Cambridge Summer School, Study Circles, School for Mothers, and a brief account of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals

NOVEMBER 3.

Bristol—Portishead Mothers' School Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Cross 2.30

14, Bedminster Parade—Meeting of Bedminster and Totterdown Branches—Speaker, Mrs. Cross 6.30

40, Park Street—Study Circle 5.30

Leeds—35, Park Square—Mr. Hibbert on "Why Women should Study International Relationships"—Hostess, Miss Mercier 3.30—5.30

Warwick and Leamington—The Spencer Street Schools—Miss Stockdale (of the National Food Fund) on "Food Economy in War-Time." 3.0

NOVEMBER 4.

Bristol—Meeting of St. Paul's Branch—Speaker, Mrs. Cross 7.30

Croydon—Art Gallery, Park Lane—Conference on Women's Clubs—Mrs. Parker (Earl Kitchener's sister) on "Patriotic Clubs"—Mrs. Wilson Potter on "Mixed Clubs" 3.30

Cupar—Lantern Lecture by Miss M. B. Henderson on the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Chair, Capt. Douglas (R.A.M.C.).

NOVEMBER 5.

Aberdare—Liberal Club—Meeting of Members and Friends—Professor Barbara Foxley, M.A., on "International Law: Is it a Failure?"—Miss Eleanor Garlick on "Suffragists' Work in War Time"—Chair, Mr. C. Kenshole 7.30

Bristol—Balmoral Road—Meeting of Bishopston Branch—Speaker, Mrs. Cross 7.0

Manchester—Mayor's Parlour, Town Hall—Public Meeting to inaugurate Manchester and District Field Hospital for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Speakers, The Lady Frances Balfour, Miss Burke, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon, and Sir Henry Miers—Chair, The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor 3.0

Working Parties.

Blackheath Sewing Party for Scottish Women's Hospital—at 8, Shooter's Hill Road—Hostess, Mrs. Monk Every Tuesday, 2.0—6.0

Bolton—Suffrage Shop, Bradshamgate—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Monday, 2.30

Bridlington—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Every Wednesday 3.0—6.0

Bristol—40, Park Street—Working Party—Every Wednesday, 3.0

Highgate—Working Party for L.S.W.S. Sale of Work—Hostess, Mrs. Garnett, 26, West Hill, Highgate Every Wednesday, 3.0—6.0

Huddersfield—Sewing Meetings will be held at the Office, 41, Spring Street Every Tuesday afternoon, 2.30 p.m.

Paddington—31, Hatherley Grove, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Messrs. William Owen, Ltd.)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every day, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Port Talbot—In room over Recruiting Office—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Wednesday, 6—8.30

Solihull—Working Party for the Friends of Women's Suffrage, to make "comforts" for the Italian soldiers—Hostess, Mrs. Bernays, Church House, Solihull Every Monday, 3.0

South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Tuesday and Friday, 3 to 6.30 p.m.

SOME USEFUL ADDRESSES.

The following local branches of the Y.M.C.A. will be glad to receive gifts of magazines, games, &c., for the soldiers:—

LONDON CENTRAL Y.M.C.A., TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD, W.
Y.M.C.A., Peter-street, MANCHESTER.
Y.M.C.A., Mount Pleasant, LIVERPOOL.
Y.M.C.A., Blackett-street, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Y.M.C.A., London-road, LEICESTER.
Y.M.C.A., Mansfield-road, NOTTINGHAM.
Y.M.C.A., Fargate, SHEFFIELD.
Y.M.C.A., Clifford-street, YORK.
Y.M.C.A., Bothwell-street, GLASGOW.
Y.M.C.A., 14, South St. Andrew-street, EDINBURGH.
Y.M.C.A., St. James's-square, BRISTOL.
Y.M.C.A., St. Gile's-street, NORWICH.
Y.M.C.A., 13, Lockyer-street, PLYMOUTH.

WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY?
The large London Market enables
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5, Hampstead Rd. (nr. Maple's), W. & 127, Fenchurch St. E.C.
To give best prices for OLD GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, EMERALDS, SILVERPLATE, ANTIQUES, &c., in any form, condition, or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone, Museum 2036.
ALL PARCELS receive offer or cash, by return post.

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VALKASA
THE TONIC NERVE FOOD.
An Invigorating Nutrient for BRAIN FAG, DEPRESSION, LASSITUDE.
1s., 3s., and 5s. 6d. of all Chemists.
James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd.
MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER.
DEANSGATE HOTEL. *Family & Temperance.*
Conveniently situated near Exchange and Victoria Stations—also few doors from the Offices of National Union of Women's Suffrage Society.
Electric Light throughout. Passenger Lift. Charges Moderate. Telephone Nos.: 5538, 5539 City.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten words, 9d per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

DEATH.

MEYER.—On the 19th October, at 3, Cedar-court, Finchley, Mrs. Irene Meyer, some time organiser for N.U.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton-st., Piccadilly, W.—Meeting, Oct. 27th, 4.30 p.m. Mrs. H. W. Nevinson on "Women and the Poor Law."

MEMORIAL HALL, MANCHESTER. — Wednesday, November 17th, at 7.30 p.m., Recital of Works for two Pianofortes by Hope Squire and Frank Merrick. Tickets, 5s. (reserved), 2s. 6d., and 1s., from Messrs. Forsyth Bros., 126, Deansgate, and at the door.

HELP WANTED.

MRS. ALYS RUSSELL begs for a large light screen for a Belgian Babies Clinic in the St. Pancras School for Mothers, 1, Ampthill-sq., Hampstead-rd., N.W.

BABIES AND ZEPPELINS

WHO will lend donkey-carriage and harness, with 5s. weekly? Little ones born during raids in sad plight. Fresh air best help for mother and child.—Sewell, Wellington-st., Canning Town.

POSITION VACANT.

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